Kans Historical Society

THE YEAR'S CROPS.

THE DAY OF LOW PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS PAST.

The Disappearance of the World's Surplus Accelerated by Drouths and by Failures.

To the Editor of the Engle Bad as is the drouth covering so many states, and deplorable as is the resulting testruction of the corn and other crops, and the denuding of the meadows and pastures and the hardships and privations which it will bring to individuals and communities, it is by no means unmixed evil, as it will hasten, by two or three years, that return to higher prices for all the products of the farm, so desirable and so much longed for, and which will result in restoring to the people a fair degree of pros-

The wheat crop of the United States is certainly not more than 75 per cent of that of 1889, and the corn and oat crop probably will not exceed 66 per cent of the great crop of that year, yet paradoxical as It may appear these short crops will, in all probability, bring more money to the farmers than did those of 1889, although Individual farmers and many communities whose crops are—this year-total failures, will suffer greatly while other individuals and localities will be benefitted.

It is through the complete elimination of the reserves of grain throughout the world that this year of crop failure will, in a compensate for these individual and local losses as we shall enter upon the next (1891) crop year with every wheat and cat bin and corn crib swept clean, and begin to consume the crops of 1891 two or three earlier months than world this means no surplus at the end of that year, a continuance of high prices and the entering upon the 1892 crop year with no reserves, and by the time we have disposed of the crop of 1863 our population will have increased fully 5,000,000, requiring the product of not | very variable and stormy with much rain less than 15,000,000 acres more than does the and a low temperature. Under these unpresent population and this means that favorable metorological conditions the we have seen, in our day and prospects of good cereal crops have more generation, the last of the low prices for and more diminished, At Berlin wheat farm products and this inevitable state of displayed a stronger tendency and both effairs has been brought about from two Suly and August deliveries ad-to three years sooner than it would have vanced materially. Rye has also been had the crops of 1890 equalled those ruled higher for near terms (options)."

tion. This year the product of such grain have even been smaller than of late and will not exceed thirty bushels per capita, prices have risen, and at Hamburg stocks while the annual consumption has, of all kinds of grain are very short as the late years, been about thirty-nine bushels new crop will be harvested and arrive ply of feeding grains. For instance, favor,"
"Dornbusch" of July 18 states that the stock of wheat in the hands of English farmers on that date was 5,600,000 imperial | the weather has been dry and not too hot bushels less than at the same time in 1889, and eminently suited for harvest work, and that the stocks of wheat in the bonded warehouses of the seaports of has made much progress. Wheat and rye France were, at the end of June, 5,744,000 almost come up to the expectations previimperial bushels less than in 1889.

H. Kains Jackson, in a recent issue of ity "Dornbusch" says that "each succeeding to year the bread-eating countries of Europe to color. In the market wheat have less grain and flour in their cup-opened firm under a good enquiry and boards than twelve months previously. Imoderate offers and prices successively ad-There may be 20,000,000 bushels more affort | vanced 20 to 25 kreutzers. now than twenty five years ago, but the reserves in the hands of farmers, bonded granaries, and in the flour mills are 140,property seem more plentiful than it is in perature falling to 34° Fahrenheit.

short and that these who are able to hold their grain eight or nine months will real-exchanges, in conjunction with ize much higher prices, is indicated by the continued scantiness of supplies led to Following resume of European crop pros- an advance of 15 kreutzers in the valpects from data not older than July 15;

"The most stimulating feature of the wheat market during the past fortnight has been the active French demand which has absorbed nearly every cargo of Caliduring the next month and invaded Liverpoint in anticipation of an early and ing fickle and their native wheat exhaust-

Indian apotations still advance and Bom- | 000

CONDITION OF RUSSIAN CHOPS. KIEV, July 15.-Locusts have appeared in large numbers in the neighborhood of

is poor, the rye has matured well but the estimates of damage ranging all the way spring wheat has an indifferent appear- from 5 to 25 per cent.

ODESSA, July 16.-Wheat further ad- This condition of the year's crops and

vanced in value from 4% to 6% cents per the \$40,000 bushels, while daily receipts are fering

Within the last few days the weather as harvest progresses, is the best posbeing burnt or parched by drouth.

dark shade to Russian crop prospects, as at a figure that will remunerate the pro-

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN MACEDONIA. SLAVONICA, July 16.—Prospects of the forthcoming harvest are rather unfavora-

tion and all export business brought to a with nature's green mantle,

stand by the rapid rise in prices and the imports of flour, in the last month, have ugmented. CROPS IN SPAIN.

"Casas Ibanez, Murcia, July 15.-The cereal harvest in this commune, and bar-ley particularly, will yield hardly half a crop. Wheat will prove somewhat better out not so good as was anticipated in n March, the cold weather of April and May having injured it greatly."

"Tono, July 16.-The cereals will afford but a medium return and of rather indifferent quality."

"BARCELONA, July 15 .- Advices from the producing districts announce great firmness in prices owing to the indifferent reports of the (Spanish wheat crop current last week being confirmed. The harvest, in fact, has commenced in several provinces and now it is almost a certainty that only half a crop will be garnered. From this state of affairs wheat of all descriptions is held with much tenacity."

SWITZERLAND.

"GENEVA, July 15 .- Up to the present time the weather has been rainy and very prejudicial to the wheat, many of the fields being laid and ripening much retarded oats are in good condition but still green rye cutting will soon begin. The crop is a little backward and the fields are generally patchy and much lodged." BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, July 15 .- The weather has been gradually improving and may now be considered as fairly favorable while a continued warm and dry spell is now only needed to secure good crops. The injury already reported is not likely to affect seriously the ultimate out-turn. The tone of the Antwerp grain market has ruled very firm, wheat having risen while rye was firmer and sought after barley brought higher prices; oats supported values while maize kept firm through a brisker enquiry."

GERMANY

"The weather of the past week has been

"The stock is almost disposed of so that Last year we produced forty-five bushels July delivery improved 7 marks and Au-of cars and corn for each unit of popula gust 5 marks. At Danzig offers of wheat per capita. The world's supply of wheat later than expected, and with a brisk enis in about the same condition as our sup- quiry the values of cereals were in vendors'

Advices from Pesth are to the effect that ously entertained, rye being of good qualbut wheat leaving something be wished for in

Thunder storms of extreme severity have granaries, and in the flour mills are 140,-000,000 bushels less than then. This steady and very great damage has accrued to the reduction of reserves, due to the greater facilities of transportation, makes the followed by heavy falls of snow, the tem-Eact, but it is evident the reduction can crops in the vicinity of Gastein and Lienz

unequalled during the past decade, one cable dispatch placing the losses from crop fornia wheat due to arrive off the coast injury at the seemingly improbable sum of \$100,000,000 and stating that only in the pool itself and carried off a large cargo very limited portion of France lying east from the Mersey to discharge at Havre. of the Rhone-say one-tenth the area of It is evident that the French have run the republic-is there any possibility of down their stock to an unusually low more than a half crop. While this is possible it does not seem probable and appears abundant harvest, and the weather prov- to be an exaggeration of a very grave state of affairs. If, as some claim, the product ed they had to buy freely to keep their of the whole of France will be but one fourth an average crop, it will necessitate Owing to the continued rise in silver, the importation, by France, of 250,600,bushels of wheat, bay wheat, at latest figures, is quite out of reach for shipment to Liverpool. The of-ferings of Russian wheat have also much quantities it would be impossible to procure even with full crops elsewhere and an utterly impossible quantity under existing crop conditions throughout the world.

Brovari and crops have suffered much The crops have been greatly injured by excessively wet weather and a low tempera-STUBBLESH, July 15.—The Autumn wheat ture, the harvest greatly delayed with

In Asia Minor and European Turkey Tourstorot, July 15.—The prevailing hot the crops are short and of all important weather is injuring the spring crops. Rye | European wheat growing districts only Italy harvesting has commenced and the yield is and parts of the Danubian region promise anything like average crops.

vanced in value from 4% to 6% cents per the remarkably small quanti-bushel and stocks are very small being but ties of home grown grain ofin all European coupled with prices advancing abnormally has been exceedingly hot and numerous evidence of an unusual state of affairs and complaints were heard from the Dueiper shows most conclusively that old stocks valley of the spring wheat and barley have, everywhere in Europe, ceased to exist and that there is a consensus of opinion A sudden change to rain occurred while that the current harvest will be nearly or the barley and rye were being cut and its quite as deficient in Europe as it is now almost ceaseless fall for three days and known to be in America, and "a waiting nights seriously obstructed harvest opera-tions and it is believed a great deal of United States the entire control of the amage has been done especially in Besar- market and the ability to dictate our own price for the small amount of wheat which we shall be able to send abroad and, also, American consul at Odessa give a very to fix the price of that consumed at home

RESUMPTION OF CANAL WORK SiAvoxica, July 16.—Prospects of the forthcoming harvest are rather unfavorable. In a circuit of forty or dity miles the autumns some cross, especially hard wheat and bariey through the programment assistance.

In the outlying districts where rye and oats are chiefly grown a moderate harvest is looked for. The grain market could not fall to be affected and speculators are masters of the situation and all export business brought to a proper compiletely with nature's green mantle. PANAMA, August 4 .- The only intelli-

REDUCTIONS.

TheWirhita

MR. PLUMB CONTINUES HIS LOW TARIFF FIGHT.

The Kansas and Nebraska Senators Make Many Attempts for Just Rates.

Messrs. Plumb and Teller Denounce the Proposition to Gag Members Who Wish to Speak.

Another Day Devoted by the House to Attacks on and Defense of the Speaker-The Report on the Breckinridge Case Made Public -The Week's Program-Capital Notes.

Washington, August 4.—In the senate Mr. Davis offered a resolutution calling on the secretary of war for information on the subject of the accident last Friday to the lock of the Sault St. Marie canal. He spoke of it as a most serious calamity to the commerce of the nation, costing (as he had been informed by telegraph) \$500,000 a

considerable debate, in which After considerable debate, in which some of the senators took occasion to criticize severely the house for its failure to pass the senate bill for a second and larger lock the resolution was agreed to.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) said that he had observed, with regret, the growing tendency to allude in terms of severity and disparagement to the proceeding of the other house of congress. It was a violation of the fundamental principles of parliamentary law to refer in one house to what was done or said in the one house to what was done or said in the other house. He hoped that the senate, in preservation of its own dignity and in the protection of its own immunity, would observe those rules and refrain from such

allusions in the future.

The resolution offered on Saturday last by Mr. Plumb, as to the interment of the remains of General Grant in the Washington National cemetery, was, at the sug-gestion of Mr. Plumb, allowed to remain on the table to be called up some other

on the table to be time.

The tariff bill was then taken up.
The pending question was on Mr. Vest's amendment to the chinaware paragraph, reducing the duty on decorated ware to 50 per cent ad valorem, and on plain, undecorated ware to 40 per cent instead of 55 and 30 as recommended by the finance committee, and instead of 60 and 55 in the

Manderson said that he had voted on Saturday against Mr. Vest's amend-ment and would do so again, because he thought that the rates proposed in it were too low. He favored, however, the rates recommended by the finance committee. He was a protectionist on principle, but he did not believe in unneces-sarily high rates of duty. He believed, as had been said by Mr. Hiscock the other day, in giving manufacturers no greater rates of duty than were absolutely necessary to carry on their business suc

Mr. Flumb read from a letter published in the New York Times as to a conference between china manufacturers and im-porters in which lower rates of duty than recommended by the finance committee had been accepted as mutually satisfac-tory. He thought it would be an outrage The tory. Mr. Vest modified his amendment by

fact, but it is evident the reduction can not go on forever. Indeed, the process would seem already to have gone about as far as it can go, and the result must be a relative scarcity ere long, the quantity available being a smaller proportion of that actually needed.

That the world's product of wheat is

That the world's product of wheat is

foreign mittee, making the rates 55 and 50 per cent, was agreed to without a division.

The next question was on a committee amendment to paragraph 10l, as to "all other china, etc.," striking out the house ne of wheat."

FEANCE.

In France the record is one of a succession of storms and of crop disaster succession of storms and of crop disaster succession of the succession of t Mr. Plumb moved to make the rate 45

er cent. Rejected.
The committee amendment was agreed

The next question was on paragraph 102), glass and glassware. The committee amendment was to strike out the paragraph in the house bill fixing four rates on graph in the house bill fixing four rates on bottles according to sizes and to substitute for it a different classification with two rates, I cent per pound on bottles holding not less than a pint, and on demijohns and carboys, and 1½ cents a pound on bottles holding less than a pint. Agreed to.

The next question was on an amendment of the finance committee to strike out paragraphs 108, 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114 of the house bill and to substitute for them one paragraph [144) taxing glass and glassone paragraph (184) taxing glass and glasre, cut or ornamented, 45 per cent ad

the senate amendment to 35 per cent ad valorem. Rejected—yeas 29, nays 28. Mr. Plumb was the only Republican senator voting with the Democrats in the affirma-tive, Messrs Manderson and Paddock vot-ing in the negative and Mr. Ingalis not

woting.

Mr. Piumb moved to amend the committee amendment by reducing the rate on out and decorated glass and glassware from 45 to 40 per cent. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 23. The Republicans voting are were Messrs, Ingalis, Paddock and Plumb.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to, The next question was on paragraph 106, fixing the duties on unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, the committee amendment being to reduce from 1% per pound, 2 cents, 2% cents and 3 cents (according to sizes) to 1%, 1%, 2%

uniform rate of 50 per cent ad valorem.

A long discussion ensued.

Mr. Plumb said it was better not to pass a tariff bill than to pass one that was not right. If it was meant that the senate should have a rule that would cut off debate he would regard that is a perversion of legislative power and as a blow at free institutions. In his judgment if the Republican platform of 1888 had been supposed to mean that it favored tariff revision by an increase of duties, the result of the election would have been different.

Mr. Teller opposed any change of the rules for the purpose of hastening the passage of the tariff bill or any other bill.

Mr. Vance's amendment was defeated.

Various motions to reduce the rates of unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass were made by Mr. Plumb uniform rate of 50 per cent ad valorem.

window glass were made by Mr Plumb and rejected on yea and nay votes although on the last of them, four Repub-licans, Messrs, Ingalls, Manderson, Pad-dock and Plumb voted with the Demo-

Finally, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, the rates were reduced to 1% and 1%, 2% and 2% cents per pound (according to sizes) and the senate adjourned.

National Military Home: William H. Put-

National Military Home; William H. Putnam, Athlestone; Phillip Lander, Newton: Jesse W. Hickman, Collyer: Estey Munka, Mayview, John B. Chapman, Fontana. Increase—William F. Mix, Neodesha: Clause Versemann, Leavenworth; James W. Barry, Oakley.
Reissue and Increase—William J. Thompson, Kingman.
Reissue—George W. Owens, Quaker City. Original, Widows, etc.—Hiram A., father of De Revter Buck, Wellington; minor of Josephus Hodenberg, Silver Lake; Leonora F., widow of Darius B. Peck, Cairo; minors of David Church, Augusta; Sarah M., widow of Francis M. Black, Dodge City. THE WEEK'S PROGRAM.

Washington, August 4.—The proceed-ings in the house this week will be gov-erned by the attendance of members. There is a strong disposition on the part of

he majority to finally pass upon the con ference report of the original package bil and to secure action upon the compound and bill and two of the election cases land bill and two of the electron cases. But it is felt that the presence of a quorum is a necessity in these cases, and if that can not be maintained it is probable that the house will be obliged to confine itself to the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, to the deficiency appropriation bill, and other measures which are not expected to arose party feeling.

party feeling.

The report of the conferees on the land grant forfeiture bill it is expected will be ready for presentation to the house early in the week, but its consideration will depend, with the other measures named, upon the attendance secured.

The tariff will be discussed in the senate until Friday, when it will be laid aside and the river and harber appropriation

bill taken up. POSTOFFICE CHANGES. WASHINGTON, August 4.-The following postmusters have been appointed: Indian ferritory—Oaks, Cherokee county, D. V. Rusk, vice J. D. Smith, resigned. Veau, therokee Nation. W. T. Sauders, vice F.

F. Turner, resigned.

Kansas—Cedar Junction, Johnson county, Ross Jones, vice N. W. Murphy.

New postoffices have been established as

Indian Territory-Viola, Chickasaw, Na tion, John & Boswell, postmaster.
The following postoffices have been discontinued: Wappapello, Wayne county, Mo., inall to Chaonia; Bush, Bowie county, Tex., mail to De Kalb.

CAMPAIGN TALK. The House Session Given Over to Discussion of Mr. Reed.

WASHINGTON, August 4.-Mr. Morgan of Mississippi, rising to a question of privi-lege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article in a southern paper to the effect that in order to curry favor with the Farmers' Alliance he had had his license as a lawyer annulled. He denounced the statement as a falsehood and a cam-

paign lie.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the general deficiency appropria Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, explained that

the Pacific railroad claims were not pro-vided for in the bill. While he believed the time was near at hand when these claims would have to be settled, the committee had been practically unanimous in refusing to provide for their payment when they were still pending in the courts

of the country.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, attacked the speaker and his rulings. The house, he said, had degenerated into a state of anarchy and chaos. It was suspected that the speaker turned his back on full, fair, frank discussion, on opportunity for amendment, on parliamentary decrefor a second of the parliament of the decrease of the decrease of the decrease of the country in the parliament of the decrease of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the decrease of the country in the decrease of the parliament of the decrease of the decrease of the decrease of the decrease o for amendment, on parliamentary decor-um, on official urbanity, on historic and patriotic memories, in order that he might unlawfully perpetuate his party in power and draw to his support for the presidency

bill.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, said that he had no desire to attempt any defense of the speaker from the kind of remarks which had been made from certain sources today. In every relation of life, as a man, as a gentleman among gentlemen, the speaker had been uniformly courteous. He then commented upon the Clayton-Breckin-ridge case, taking as his text the press reports of the majority of the committee on elections. Upon this text he built a strong denunciation of election methods in the southern states.

THE ANTI-LOTTERY BILL

WASHINGTON, Angust 4.—The senate committee today took up the anti-lottery bill prepared at the postoffice department and which was reported favorably to the house last week. Some doubt was expressed as to the constitutional right of congress to interfere with matter entrusted to the mails, and the bill was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators. Sawyer, Mitchell and Bearan for examination and Mitchell and Reagan for examination and report.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND DECLARED. WASHINGTON, August 4.—The coller of the currency has declared a for

dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the California National bank of San Francisco, making in all 95 per cent on claim provided amounting to \$406,667. WONT SERVE UNDER CELMAN. Paris, July 4—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that General Rota and Senor Osta, to whom were effered the portfolies of the ministry of the interior and the

ninistry of education respectively, hav eclined to accept office in President Cel

WON BY ELLIOTT. PENSIONS FOR KANSANS.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following pensions were granted Kunsans: Original —Michael Warley, Ekralge, Andrew Searight, Belotti Joel Harkins, Randali Charles H. Klock, Newton; Peter Knapp,

Maily Eag

ELECTRICITY'S AWFUL EXPERI-MENT WILL COME TODAY.

The Necessary Witnesses Summoned to Appear at the Prison Late This Evening.

Days of Terror Passed by the Condemned -His Sanity and Health Admitted by All.

Great Interest at Auburn Over the Event-

A General Feeling That Delay Will Again Occur-A Killing at Oklakoma-Fiendish Attempt at Murder at St Joseph-The Criminal Record.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 4.-The highest authority today affirmed that Kemmler is authority today aintimed that Reminier is not sick, insane or collapsed. He sits and waits and he does it with as much and as little of trepidation as a man of his moral and physical calibre might be expected to experience. He is in suspense, so is every-

one else.

The law requires that certain witnesses shall be present when the experiment of killing a criminal by electricity is tried, and that these witnesses shall receive three

days' notice of the time fixed upon by the warden. These notices have now been sent out, but Kemmler does not know this, and so every sound that reaches his ears during the long days and when he wakes from his troubled sleep at night, is fraught with a terrible significance to him. The rustling of Mrs. Durston's dress in the corridor, the step of his guard, the creak of a door, the rumbling of a wagon in the street, and even the voices of children make him cower and shrink.

Dan McNaughton, the keeper who used to take such an interest in teaching him to spell out the scriptural lessons and whom he always welcomed to his cell, ap-pears to him now in the guise of an en-emy. The great fear that besets robs him of the companionship of those that used to buoy him up, and the only thing he prays for now is to be left alone. Yesterday a letter came for Kemmler from Lawyer Hatch, who defended him on his trial. McNaughton went into his cell and found him crouching in a corner with his hands over his face. When Kemmler learned the object of the visit he dropped his hands to his side, and, breathing a sigh of relief ashed McNaughton to read it. It was an ordinary letter of commiseration, such as a lawyer might naturally send to an unfortunate client. Kemmier heard it through and then thrust it into his pocket without comment. While Kemmler is enduring all the ag-

While Kemmler is enduring all the agonies that such a narrow mind is capable of. Warden Durston is apparently resting in comfort. The only trouble that appears to come to him is the fear that the reporter ers may learn something of his intentions. To thwart this he is forever dealing in subterfuges. He came back from New York yesterday where he said he had been on ordinary business connected with the prison, and at once the big iron gates were locked and left without a keeper. Nobody could gain admission and no information was obtainable. The natives formed in little groups on the sidewalks and peered

York Central railroad directly opposite the prison on the morning of the day fixed for the execution.

Mrs. Burston, the warden's wife, who first turned Kemmler's thought in the direction or religion, left the city this evening for New York. She had been with the condemned man almost every day almost since he came to Auburn, and has taken an interest in him. She thought the condemned man be could not endure the previous strain.

due to the fact that there have been so many delays in the past. The warden undoubted! believes that it will occur. He has made every preparation and unless something extraordinary occurs he will put the sentence into execution.

There is thought to be a possibility that the Westinghouse company will, at the last minute, he able to get an injunction from one of the judges of the superior court to prevent the use of the Westinghouse dynamo. The company has made no move, though, so far as is known, and the opinion of eminent lawyers is that every legal remedy has been exhaused. This or the question of Kemmler's sanity is all that outly possibly intervene to prevent the execution now. As to the latter, those who have come in contact with Kemmler officially of late are reticent, but they do not seem to give reticent, but they do not seem to give much weight to the stories which have been sent out saying Kemmler is losing

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, who has been The Rev. Dr. Hougaton, who has been Kemmler's sprittual adviser ever since he embraced religion, did not visit him today. Other duties occupied his attention. Kemmler spent the day quietly finding his chief amusement in listeoing to the performance of his fellow criminal Fish, the condemnded murderer, who occupies the cell next to him. Fish is an expert banjo player and he is allowed to keen the instrument in in his cell and to ep the instrument in in his cell and to

play on it at will.

telegram from Warden Durston, of Au-burn prison, notifying him not to come. The warden does not offer any explanation out said he had written a letter

THE DATE SET. BUFFALO, N. A., August 4.—Buffalo par-ties invited to witness the Keumiler elec-trocution at Auduru have been notified to be at the prison at 7 p. m., Tuesday, Au-

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT TROY. St. Joseph. Mo., August 4 - J. J. Baker, a prominent attorney of Troy, Kan, was discovered lying near the track in the Nebraska Central yards last night, his right arm cut off at the elbow and his head gashed in several places. He was taken to the hospital and this morning he recovered consciousness long enough to state that ie met a stranger in a saloon in the south he met a stranger in a saloon in the south part of town yesterday with whom he took several drinks. Last night while walking along a dark part of Sixth street the stranger stepped behind him and struck him a crushing blow on the back of the head. This is the last he remembers, and it is supposed that after robbing his vic-tim the stranger carried the body to the track, a few yards away, and laid it across the mils where it was shortly afterwards the rulls where it was shortly afterwards struck by an outbound train.

SHOT OVER A LOT.

ORLAHOMA CITY Ok Angust 4 - Red McCartney shot and instantly killed Sam McPherson, on Broadway, last night about 12 o'clock. The shooting was caused by a controversy over a lot which both claimed. McCartney escaped last night but returned this morning and gave himself up to the authorities.

A FATAL STABBING AFFRAY. KANSAS CITY, Kan., August 4—At a colored people's picnic at Hiad's park to-day, William Bryant insulted Joseph Franklin's wife. Franklin was about to thrash Bryant when the latter drew a knife. Franklin produced a revolver and shot Bryant, inflicting a mortal wound.

"MEDIUMS" EXPOSED.

A Sensational Affair at the Home of Leaveaworth's Police Chief.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., August 4. -Local spiritualistic circles are all form up over an expose that took place at the residence of James G. Doane, chief of police of the city. For the past ten days Doane has had as guests two noted mediums named Adams and Meade, who came here from San Francisco. Much has been said of their powers and Friday evening quite a number were invited to witness their manifestations. Among the number were O. H. Purney, a

invited to witness their manifestations. Among the number ever O. H. Purney, a well-known photographer, and Dr. Nichols, an equally well known dentist. After one or two departed friends had made their appearance from the calcuet, a big Indian strode out, and as he passed Putney the latter made a grab for him and succeeded in catching haid of his scalplock which proved to be a wig, and which was torn from the medium's head. At this juncture Mr. Doane took a haid and seizing Putney, handled him pretty roughly. The lights were turned on and the medium was found crouching. In the corner, while a number of half-fainting women made up the balance of a highly sensational picture. the balance of a highly sensational picture.

The matter has been town talk and spiritualism has received quite a setback.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION MEETING. Excelsion Springs, Mo., August 4— Over 150 delegates to the convention of the American dental association and kindred organizations have arrived. Owing to de-

tomorrow morning in the Elius opera house where President Dr. M. W. Foster, of Philladelphia, will for the first time wield a new and handsome silver and livery gavel, that his friends have given him

Topeka, Kan., August 4. - Charters were granted to new Kansas corporations The Overland Mining company, of Kan-as City, Kan. Directors—George W.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Overland Mining company, of Kansas City, Kan. Directors—George W. Moore, J. E. Moore, Atchison; J. H. Stemart, Garnett, I. G. Moore, Geo. Lach, C. J. Haines, T. C. Tripp, Kansas City, Kan. Capital stock, 84 999.

The Arkansas Zinc and Lend company, of Oswego. Directors—Charles I. Denn, Fall River, Mass., C. J. Baodes, Edizer, Ark. O. R. symms, R. O. Denning, J. W. Keller, Oswego. Capital stock, 850,009.

The Midway Railroad company of Midway, Crawford county. Directors—E. H. Brown, Girard, John T. Morrison, Pinnsburg, C. H. Nettlis, Tepeka, Capital stock, 850,000. The object of this corporation is to build a line of standard guage railway from the St. Louis & San Francisco and Lachfield, to the Missouri state line, a distance of two miles.

The Miami Town company, of Columbus Investors—W. B. Stone, J. C. Fian, Benj S. Warner, Samuel H. Smith, O. J. Nichol. Geo. W. Payne, G. C. Atkinson, J. J. Power, W. J. Laykins. Capital stock, tol. Geo. W. Payne, G. C. Ankinson, J. a new element would be introduced into over, W. J. Laykims. Capital stock, our form of government.

A resolution will amempany the report declaring the seat now held by Mr. Breek-

CELMAN OPPOSED ON ALL SIDES.
LONDON, August 4.—The Times dismatches from Buenos Ayres says: View recently opposed to each other new fraters some one came to his window and made ize and declare that beneforth the image some threats, and going but he aw Free will be united. The neval officers have standing in a neighbor's door. He ordered resumed their commands. Policemen and him to invoke up to bland and fired, kindlemen defend Celman against a structure of the meaning bares a young wife. Barrow is under affect. the execution of Kemmler, has received a from the enemy.

PROBABLE REDUCTION OF THE STATE LOCAL TARIFF.

The Iowa Schedule Proposed as a Basis by the Railroad Commissioners.

Strong Opposition Made by the Roads on the Plea of Smaller Business than in Iowa.

Grain Rates Likely to Remain as at Present-The Commissioners and Railway Representatives Discuss the Local Grain and Merchandise Rate Problem Without Action---- Railroad News

Kansas City, Mo., August 4.- The Kanss railroad commissioners held another con rence today with representatives of the Kansas railways to determine upon a basis for the restriction of local grain and merchandise rates. The railroads offered to reduce the rates to the level of the Nebraska rates excepting in such instances where the Kansas rate is the lower one. The commissioners proposed that the railroads should adopt the lowa schedule. The railroads combatted this proposition on the grounds that the small amount of business done in Kansas compared with that done in lowa would not fushify the establishment of the lowa rates. After considerable discussion, the meeting adjourned, the commissioners reserving their decision. Kansas railways to determine upon a basis

It is probable that they will order mer At is probable that they will arise mer-chandise rates reduced to the Nebmaka schedule and that the grain rates will be allowed to remain where they are after local discrepancies in charges shall have properly adjusted. The roads promised to make a speedy adjustment of these discre-pancies.

DIVERTED TO ST LOUIS. Chicago, El., August 4.—The order of the interstate commerce commission re-ducing the rate on food products from fine Missouri river and western points is about as unsatisfactory to the grain merchants of Chicago as it is to the railroads. The order makes the through rate on wheat and floor from the Missouri river to the seaboard Lend per 160 pounds lower by way of St. Louis than by way of Chicago, which will naturally have the effect of di-verting all that traffic to the St. Louis routes. A protest will be made by the Chicago board of trade.

THE BRECKINRIDGE CASE.

The Majority Report Ready for Submission to the House.

Washington, August 4.- The majority Over 130 delegates to the convention of the American dental association and kindred organizations have arrived. Owing to delay in the arrival of one section of the special train the meetings of the association of dental faculties an board of examiners did not take place till this afternoon and the convention will not be called to till tomorrow morning.

An effort will be made at the meeting of faculties to rescind the rule making the attendance of three separate years of five attendance of three separate years of five

pies of popular government which may well make the future of the country be looked upon with apprehension. That men may be found lawless enough to commen may be found lawless enough to essential these crimes is to be deplored but when men of high character and standing complaceutic avail themselves of the fruits of such crime, and the control of the matimal house of representatives is made to turn upon such methods, it is longer remains a more matter of local concern, but arises to the magnitude of a national calentity."

The present case, "the report area," has

calcanty."

"The present case," the report says, "has attracted attention, not because it stands as a starting and arriving incident of dangers absent by our form of government, but because it adheres to the one very bad but becomes it adheres to the one very backlind. In the olden days of the code of books, political antagonists often used face, eye to eye, and sought their adversary's life. This method of settling political differences has become obsolete, and we fraquently congratolate ourselves upon the improved introl tone of our day and generation. But never before has a constant for a sent in congress been terminated by the builet of an assausin. If such methods are astimited to in allegar, the party bear

LONDON, August 4.—The Tieses dispatches from Buenus Ayres says Vice
President Pelligre threatens to resign
Ceiman has effected every post in the only
list to opposition leaders but each has declined the offer. The officies of regiments
roomity opposed to each other now Irateru